

REPUBLIC WILL WIN DR. HILL BELIEVES

Pastor of Metropolitan Temple Back Here From China and Japan.

MESSAGE FROM WU TO TAFT

Can't Tell Contests—Wu Gives His Republicans Six Months to Win In.

The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill, pastor of the Metropolitan Temple, is back from China with first hand news of the revolution and bearing a message from Dr. Wu Ting-fang to President Taft. Dr. Hill admitted that he is a kind of unofficial envoy from the new Chinese republic but he could not for diplomatic reasons disclose the nature of the message he is to give the President on Friday or Saturday next. His friends thought, however, that Dr. Wu had requested him to ask the President to recognize as soon as possible the new republic.

Dr. Hill's first business in the Far East was to organize a Japan branch of the International Peace Forum, of which Mr. Taft is the honorary president and of which Dr. Hill is the international president. After getting the branch launched in Tokio, Dr. Hill went to Shanghai, where he saw the revolution in full swing and where he had several talks with Dr. Wu, the republic's Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is convinced from what he heard and saw that the Manchus cannot hold North China more than six months but that there will be savage fighting and great slaughter before the republic is supreme above the Yangtze-kiang.

"I left here on September 1," said Dr. Hill yesterday. "The International peace forum was desirous of starting a branch in Japan and the Japanese were eager to cooperate because the forum has a department for industrial peace, a department which seeks to settle questions between capital and labor. Japan is in the infancy of a great industrial era and wishes to avoid the troubles that have afflicted the older nations. The people are interested in the preservation of peace because they want to develop their country without clashing with other nations."

The Japanese, I found, hold President Taft in the highest honor. They consider him the greatest American statesman and their name for him is 'The Lantern Bearer of the World's Peace.' They have no hostility for America. I found nothing but friendly feelings wherever I travelled. Japan does not want the Philippines and has no designs upon South or Central America.

"We organized the Japan branch with Marquis M. Matsukata as honorary president, Baron E. Shibusawa as president, Baron D. Kikuchi as vice-president and Baron Y. Sakakawae as honorary vice-president. Before I left Tokio Marquis Matsukata gave me this message for the President:

"Well informed and intelligent people of both countries know very well how peaceful and friendly a relation exists between the United States and Japan, but in both countries there are many who might be misled in their judgment by false representations, and in removing whatever misrepresentations there may be I have no doubt that the forum and its work will be found efficient, and I hope that the amicable relations already existing between the two countries may not only be maintained but be considerably enhanced by its efforts."

I went to Shanghai about November 16," said Dr. Hill. "The city was thrilling with excitement. The revolutionists had just captured Shanghai and the people were tremendously elated. I saw 20,000 queues cut off in one day. The queue, you know, is the badge of servility thrust on the Chinese by the Manchu dynasty. The money of the new republic was everywhere eagerly received. When I called on Dr. Wu Ting-fang he told me that rich Chinese had paid as much as \$10,000 for a single sum military bank note. They were prepared to make any loan, no matter how exorbitant, to contribute largely to the expenses of the revolution. Dr. Wu gave me as souvenirs several bank notes, among the first issued."

Dr. Hill displayed a greenback of the Chinese Republic. It is a white note for \$100,000 on plain white paper. The date is English, the figures in Chinese. The English face was engraved in a light brown and bore the words, "The Republic of China Military Bank Note. We promise to pay the bearer on demand ten dollars local currency or its equivalent in silver received by order of the Board of Directors." M. Y. Sung, Manager, Chung Hua Bank, Agents for the Military Government. The other side was printed in black green and red.

He found Dr. Wu firm in the belief that a republic is the only possible solution for China. He is certain that the Manchus cannot put up a fight for more than six months, and that their going will be the end of all monarchical rule for China. In Shanghai Yuan Shih Kai is considered a weather-gage. His great abilities are recognized but his lack of personal confidence in him any longer. He will not be able to stem the tide even though he brings about dreadful slaughter. China to-day is like France in the first days of the great revolution, or America when the colonies rose against George III. The port of Philadelphia was cut off in one night.

When I called on Dr. Wu Ting-fang he told me that it was costing \$125,000 a day to maintain the army. There isn't the slightest chance that the republic will collapse. The spirit of the revolution is well exemplified in something Dr. Wu said to me this evening: "I will give every dollar I possess, said he, and there isn't a man in this country who isn't willing to make a similar sacrifice."

The Chinese are looking to the United States for sympathy and counsel. We do not think the last word has been said. Japan? That was the last of government we have here and they hope that the United States will give their republic quick recognition."

Dr. Hill returned to Tokio about the middle of December and had an audience with the Emperor. He found the ruler of the world quiet, sharp spoken man but obviously intelligent and alert. He was much interested in Dr. Hill's impressions of the revolution and in what opinions Dr. Hill had formed as to the permanency of the republic.

"I am not so sure that he was pleased by me," said Dr. Hill. "He seemed to be disappointed when I predicted that the republic will sweep away all opposition. I formed the opinion in Japan that the new republic is not popular in the land of chrysanthemums."

Dr. Hill arrived in San Francisco on December 28 after a pleasant voyage,

POOL IN BEEF BOUND BY PROFIT MARGIN

Armour's Former Manager Tells in Detail of Iron Agreement on Packers' Trade.

BUT THAT WAS IN OLD DAYS

Government Will Try to Show Conditions Described by Miles Continued in 1907.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—When the name "W. D. Miles" was called in the United States District Court here to-day in the packers' trial ten men, everyone reputed worth millions and all under indictment, grappled their chairs and hastily moved toward the witness stand to hear what mysteries the former packer's manager was to unfold. Miles for years was general manager for the Armour Packing Company at Kansas City. He has been proclaimed as the Government's "star witness." It even is hinted by the defendants' counsel that he for years has been a Government investigator.

He followed Henry Vester, former secretary of the old pool, which the Government maintains was the origin of the alleged price fixing combine in fresh meat. Mr. Vester furnished a few more details about the manner in which his office was conducted, its methods and its aims. Although he had thrown much light on its methods, he never declared there was anything done which to his mind had to do with fixing prices to monopolize the meat market and suppress competition. What he testified to is just what it seems the Government asked of Miles. In the preliminary examination the alleged "star" witness was questioned merely along lines that would tend to confirm his predecessor on the stand.

Until the moment Miles took the stand Attorney Pierce Butler conducted the examination of the witnesses for the Government. Miles, however, turned over to Special Assistant District Attorney James Shean.

Mr. Shean lost no time in getting to business. He tried to obtain from the witness anything he might know about papers issued from the offices of the old pool when the witness was a member of it and at times its chairman. Mr. Miles identified many papers as those sent to him through the pool. These related to shipments of meat made by the Armour Packing Company in territory A, or the northeastern part of the United States. He described margins, their inception, their intent and their figures. These margins, he said, were issued so agents of the packers throughout the East would have some price whereby they could maintain a standard on returns.

Mrs. Killaen Van Rensselaer Tells of Aged Miss Campbell's Oddities.

Surrogate Forster resumed hearings yesterday in the contest by sixteen hours at the will of Miss Maria L. Campbell, who died at the age of 81, leaving a \$2,000,000 estate mostly to four cousins. The chief witness yesterday for the contestants was Mrs. Killaen Van Rensselaer of 31 East Forty-ninth street, whose late husband was the first cousin of Miss Campbell. He had been in the brokerage business with Miss Campbell's father and brother for forty years.

"I came over here from a trip to Paris in June, 1908, and in the following October called on Miss Campbell," said Mrs. Van Rensselaer. "She did not speak to me, although she seemed pleased to see me. I asked her if she had seen Howard Townsend and she said, 'Yes.' I asked her if she had been talking to him and said, 'Don't speak of him.' He has \$200,000 of my money. I don't want to hear his name. She acted in an irrational manner and said nothing more." Mr. Townsend is executor of the will and legatee of one-fourth of the estate.

Mrs. Killaen Van Rensselaer was questioned about a talk she had with Mrs. Thomas Peasey Campbell, who married the testatrix's brother and who had denied previously that she had anything to do with the will and legatees of one-fourth of the estate.

"She told me, 'We have been trying to get,'—Lillian, meaning Miss Campbell, "to make a will for me. I have had a lot of trouble there may be complications."

"How did the testatrix act when you saw her in January, 1909?"

"I spoke of taking her out for a walk and she pointed to her eye and said, 'Oh, Kitty, I want to tell you my walk is going to be failing the last day.' She said, 'Let's go take a walk,' but changed her mind and declined, saying 'Kitty will take me home.'

The last time Mrs. Van Rensselaer called the testatrix asked her how her "little girl" was. The little girl was then 30 years old. The case was not finished.

MEDAL TO BROOKLYN ARTIST

George Gardner Symons's Picture in National Arts Exhibition.

The gold medal of the National Arts Club for the purchase picture of the special exhibition of the work of members which the club is holding at its house on Gramercy Park has been awarded by the board of jurors to George Gardner Symons of Brooklyn for the picture "The Sun's Glow and Rising Moon." This artist also receives the \$1,000 given by a member of the club to be awarded for the most meritorious picture in the exhibition, which becomes the property of the club.

The jurors were John W. Alexander, president of the National Academy of Design; Edwin H. Blashfield, president of the National Society of Mural Painters; William T. Evans, chairman of the Arts Committee of the National Arts Club; Francis C. Jones, member of the Arts Commission of the City of New York, and John Nilsen Laurits, George T. Brewster and Frederick S. Lander, members of the arts committee of the National Arts Club.

Six other pictures of the 60 selected for consideration received each several votes. They were "Rob of Cold," by Robert H. Nisbet; "Girl Riding Togs" and "Portrait of a Young Woman," by Horace P. Meeker; "Fog" and "Fever Fog," by Frederick J. Walker; "Preparations for the Party," by F. Luis Mora, and "The Last Snow," by Cullen Yates.

Mr. Symons's picture, "The Sun's Glow and Rising Moon," depicts twilight on a winter's day resting upon a landscape of low, rolling, snow-covered hills, which are dotted with small lakes and floating ice and surrounded by bare brown trees. A brown hut nestles by the lakeside and other huts appear here and there among the low hills.

The artist was born in Chicago in 1861, and there is no record that he studied art abroad. His style, however, has apparently been attracting considerable attention and a year ago he became a life member of the National Arts Club. Such memberships are given to all artists members who contribute to the permanent collection of the club each one picture which in the opinion of a judging committee is worth \$1,000.

HER CAT TOOK HER TO WALK.

William Arnow, president of Laundry Workers' Union 126, said last evening that Locals 34 and 137, the latter controlling Brooklyn, will have all their members on strike by this afternoon, which will mean an ironed shirt famine in Brooklyn and as much of Jersey City as these unions can control, as well as in the Manhattan laundries not affected by the strike yesterday.

"The strike affects hand as well as steam laundries," he said, "as the demands we have made apply to both. Probably 32,000 laundry workers are at present idle directly and indirectly through the strike. That number will be largely increased to-morrow. The people are coming out as fast as our committees reach them and in some cases quit without waiting for our committees."

We believe our demands are fair and will have a conference with representatives of the Steam Laundrymen's Association to-morrow afternoon."

The conference he spoke of was arranged through the efforts of Col. Michael J. Reagan and John J. Beale of the State Board of Arbitration. They called early in the afternoon while the members of the Steam Laundrymen's Association were trying to hold a meeting in room 16 of the Bernheimer Building, 116th street and Lenox avenue. The members had been making efforts in this direction since 10 o'clock, but somehow whenever enough of them were present to start the meeting something happened to delay it and members went away. Representatives of strike breaking agencies took advantage of the intermissions to button-hole members and talk business.

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FIGHTING BOB EVANS DIES AT HIS HOME

Continued from First Page.

EVANS was sent to Bering Sea to prevent possible rebellion and to end friction between Great Britain and the United States over the sealing industry. This was even war talk. Perhaps it was a greater compliment to send Fighting Bob.

Fighting Bob Evans, a Virginian, was born in Boyd county, Virginia, on August 18, 1866, and was the son of Dr. Samuel Andrew Jackson Evans. In his boyhood he brook oysters, shot rabbits and got such schooling as rural Virginia afforded in those days. When his father died, in 1865, he went to live with his uncle, Alexander E. Evans, in Washington, D. C. There he attended Gonzaga College, a Roman Catholic institution. In 1869 he was offered an appointment to the Naval Academy by William Hooper, delegate in Congress from Utah. With \$200 and a navy revolver young Evans started for Salt Lake City, where he worked after school, brushes with Indians in which he was shot twice and was seriously wounded. In 1870 he joined his class at Annapolis and in 1883 was graduated.

In the civil war he served on the frigate Powhatan in the flying squadron under Admiral Farragut in the East Gulf under the same officer. After his graduation he participated in a desperate assault upon ironclad Fort Fisher. A torlorn hope made up of volunteers from the fleet was sent against the works, regarded up to that time as impregnable. It was one of the most singular assaults in naval history.

In the afternoon the building was besieged by the clamorous hand laundrymen, who after seeing the steam laundrymen in the building by relays, ventilated their grievances on the sidewalk until police kept them moving.

Meantime the steam laundrymen had a meeting at which the State arbitrators had agreed after first visiting the leaders of the laundrymen's headquarters in Dodge's Hall, 2357 Eighth Avenue, where a committee was appointed to meet a committee of the employers. The steam laundrymen agreed to appoint a committee to confer with that of the strikers, the conference to take place at 10 a.m. at the headquarters of the State Board of Arbitration in the Fourth Avenue Building.

The first actual violence since the strike began occurred yesterday afternoon when John Schwartz, a strike breaking delivery driver, was near the strike headquarters.

He was in a team of people, struck him and he whipped up his horse too late. Some of his assailants had time to cling to his wagon and he was pulled from his seat. He was employed by John H. Heath, owner of a chain of laundries in Brooklyn, and was without protection at the time. Policeman Tracy appeared before he was much injured and escorted him back to his laundry, which is in West 136th street.

Mr. Heath has a squad of private strong arm guards in front of his laundry and under those conditions, he says, he finds little difficulty in getting workers to maintain his laundry.

Heath made a complaint of unseasonable violence.

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BAUDOUINE MARRIES AGAIN.

Brake Is Geneva Mann, Who Was Named in Divorce Proceedings.

John E. Baudouine, whip and yachtman, whose wife, Mai Alden Baudouine, got a Reno divorce on December 16, was married by Justice of the Peace William J. Burke in Jersey City on last Friday to Mrs. Geneva Mann, who was named in the divorce proceedings. The Jersey City records give Mr. Baudouine's age as 49, occupation real estate, and residence 24 Riverside Drive. His bride said she was 43 years old and that she lived at 930 West End avenue. They gave their Jersey City residence as a boarding house. They went to Atlantic City.

Mr. Baudouine was a widower when he married Mai Chatterton in 1900. Two years later they quarreled and parted, then were reconciled, parted, started a suit for separation and dropped it. In 1908 the wife sued for divorce and mentioned Geneva Mann. Then the husband sued for a divorce and paid his wife \$2,000 a month alimony, but the only suit that came to a final end was the last, which Mrs. Baudouine started in Reno on November 23 last.

In her affidavit filed in 1908, in which she asked for alimony, Mrs. Baudouine said that her husband had an income of \$35,000 a year from the estate of Charles E. Sturtevant. She had kept several automobiles and carriages.

It became generally known last June that Mrs. Baudouine had joined the divorce colony at Reno. In her testimony given at the last hearing in the divorce suit on December 16 Mrs. Baudouine said that she did not want any alimony. The court gave her the custody of the child.

MANY VISIT ART EXHIBITS.

Two Sales of Paintings: One by H. R. Butler, the Other by J. G. Brown.

The attendance of visitors at the annual winter exhibition of the National Academy of Design was unusually good in the first days of the new year.

On Monday, New Year's day, about two thousand people visited the exhibition of paintings by American artists now in progress at the Fine Arts Galleries at 215 West Fifty-seventh street.

Recent sales of paintings announced include Howard Russell Butler's moon light marine, "The Moon Full O'er the Ocean," and "Through the Scattered Clouds," which hangs in the Vanderbilt Galleries; and "Music Hath No Charm," by J. G. Brown.

Several other sales of pictures are pending and other artists have hopes of financial return from their works before the closing of the present academy show, on January 6.

Cop Held on Extortion Charge.

Policeman James H. Franzen of the Clymer street station, Williamsburg, was held in \$1,000 bail yesterday in the Manhattan avenue police court for a hearing next Wednesday on a charge of extortion. He was accused of having taken \$100 from a woman in the yard of his house.

Mr. Franzen, a constable of 100, flushed and sweating, denied the charge.

He said he was a policeman for four years.

The pastor of the Church of the Messiah is the Rev. John Haynes Holmes.

He held religious services on the steamer, the "Chyo-maru," and baptized six Japanese in the Christian faith.

"They were anxious to know what denomination they should affiliate with here," said Dr. Hill, "and they asked for my advice. I told them that the best thing to do was to take good care of them, and that it didn't much matter so long as they lead Christian lives."

BAKER & TAYLOR CO. SELL

Doubleday, Page & Co. Buy the Firm's Publishing Branch.

The publishing business of the Baker & Taylor Company has been sold to Doubleday, Page & Co., and was transferred to the plant of the latter firm at Garden City, L. I., on January 1. The Baker & Taylor Company will continue itself hereafter to wholesale the publications of other publishers, which has been its principal business.

Nelson Taylor, president of the Baker & Taylor Company, said yesterday that he had no personal charge of the publishing end of the firm's activities and that although he had felt for some time that the entire effort of the company should be devoted to jobbing, Publishing constituted hardly one per cent. of the business, yet interfered with selling the books which the company had published.

Other publishers have flocked to the Baker & Taylor Company, which has been